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| 10/768,178 | 02/02/2004 | Xiaohong Huang | 122.1580 | 3651 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| DEBROW, JAMES J |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
   Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _13 November 2007_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.          2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1,3-7 and 9-15_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1, 3-7, 9-14 and 15_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.      This action is responsive to communications: RCEX filled 13 Nov. 2007.

2.      Claims 1, 3-7, 9-14 and 15 are pending in this case. Claims 1 and 7 are

independent claims.

### *Applicant's Response*

3.      In Applicant's Response dated 13 Nov. 2007, Applicant amended claims 1 and 7;

added new claim 15.  Applicant argued against all rejections previously set forth in the

Office Action dated 13 Nov. 2007.

### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

4.      A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.  Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.  Applicant's submission filed on 13 Nov.

2007 has been entered.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.      **Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borgendale et al. (Pat. No.: 5,276,793; Filed: May 14, 1990) (hereinafter "Borgendale") in view of Maeda et al. (Pub. No.: US 2006/0004780 A1; effective Filing Date: Jun. 29, 1999) (hereinafter "Maeda").**

**In regards to independent claims 1 and 7,** Borgendale discloses *an apparatus for extracting information from a formatted document, comprising:*

*an input unit for inputting a formatted document* (col. 10, lines 26-28; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured document.).

*a unit for identifying special character strings on the basis of the analysis results via preset values of the typographic information, unit for identifying special character strings determines a certain character string as a special one on the basis of the typographic information of said formatted document when the typographic information of said character string is determined to be special typographic information* (col. 10, lines 26-65; Figs. 5, 7-10 and 13; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured document. Borgendale discloses special characters (bold face

tags and font size tags) embedded within the extract tag. Borgendale also discloses a defined element look table and a resolve look table in memory which defines values of the special characters strings, thus identifying special character strings on the basis of the analysis results via preset values of the typographic information.).

Borgendale does not expressly teach *unit for analyzing the input formatted document and saving analysis results containing particular typographic information;*

*a unit for extracting the identified special character strings;*

*an output unit for outputting the extracted character strings.*

Maeda teaches *a unit for analyzing the input formatted document and saving analysis results containing particular typographic information* (0137-0138; 0344; 0352; 0361; Maeda teaches the important item extraction unit searches any important item contained in the received structured document and automatically extracts the important items and store them in the important item storage unit. The Examiner concludes, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Maeda teaching of automatically extracting important items/name tags in order to extract *particular typographic information (special character string)* from within the tag/character string.).

*a unit for extracting the identified special character strings* (0137-0138; 0344; 0352; 0361; Maeda teaches the important item extraction unit searches any important item contained in the received structured document and automatically extracts the

important items and store them in the important item storage unit. The Examiner

concludes, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to modify Maeda teaching of automatically extracting important

items/name tags in order to extract *identified special character strings* from within the

tag/character string.).

an output unit for outputting the extracted character strings (0094; Maeda

discloses a reception device for displaying the portion extracted.).


Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Maeda with Borgendale for the benefit of

automatically storing portions of structured documents which contain important content

without exerting a burdon on the user (0036).


**In regards to dependent claims 3 and 9,** Borgendale discloses *the apparatus*

*for extracting information from a formatted document wherein:*

*said formatted document is an HTML document* (col. 1, lines 20-34; col. 10, lines

26-28; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured

document which is displayed in a WYSIWYG editor. It has been established and is well

known in the art that HTML structured documents can be displayed and/or edited

within a WYSIWYG editor.).

*said unit for identifying special character strings identifies a certain character*

*string character as a special one on the basis of the analyzing results with respect to*

*said HTML document when the font size of said character string is determined to be*

*the biggest one among the surrounding character strings* (col. 10, lines 26-65;

Borgendale discloses identifying extract tags with a define look that is indented on both

its left and right sides, and also it has a larger font size. Thus Boregendale discloses

character string is determined to be the biggest one among the surrounding character

strings.).


**In regards to dependent claims 5 and 11,** Maeda discloses *the apparatus for*

*extracting information from a formatted document wherein:*

*said formatted document is an HTML document* (col. 1, lines 20-34; col. 10,

lines 26-28; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured

document which is displayed in a WYSIWYG editor. It has been established and is well

known in the art that HTML structured documents can be displayed and/or edited

within a WYSIWYG editor.).

*unit for identifying special character strings determines a certain character string*

*as a special one on the basis of the analysis results with respect to said HTML*

*document when the font of said character string is determined to be different from the*

*surrounding character strings and the font of said character string to be boldface* (col.

10, lines 26-65; Figs. 5, 7-10 and 13; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit

for obtaining a structured document. Borgendale discloses special characters (bold

face tags and font size tags) embedded within the extract tag. Borgendale also

discloses a defined element look table and a resolve look table in memory which

defines values of the special characters strings, thus identifying special character

strings on the basis of the analysis results.).

**In regards to dependent claim 13,** Borgendale does not expressly disclose *the*

*apparatus for extracting information from a formatted document according to claim 1,*

*wherein the unit for identifying special character strings on the basis of the analysis*

*results sends the typographic information to the unit for extracting the identified special*

*character strings if the typographic information of said character strings is beyond a*

*range of the preset values.*

Maeda discloses *wherein the unit for identifying special character strings on the*

*basis of the analysis results sends the typographic information to the unit for extracting*

*the identified special character strings if the typographic information of said character*

*strings is beyond a range of the preset values* (0037-0040; 0214; 0092; Maeda

discloses an extracting and storing unit for extracting at least one important portion from

the structured document according to prescribed extraction criteria specified in advance.

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that "prescribed

extraction criteria" is equivalent to the preset values of the current invention. Maeda

further discloses determining a range of the extracted important items. Thus Meada

teaches extracting the identified special character strings if the typographic information

of said character strings is beyond a range of the preset values.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Maeda with Borgendale for the benefit of

automatically storing portions of structured documents which contain important content without exerting a burdon on the user (0036).

**In regards to dependent claim 14,** Borgendale does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 7, wherein said extracting extracts the special character strings if the typographic information of said character strings is beyond a range of the preset values.*

Maeda discloses *the method according to claim 7, wherein said extracting extracts the special character strings if the typographic information of said character strings is beyond a range of the preset values* (0037-0040; 0214; 0092; Maeda discloses an extracting and storing unit for extracting at least one important portion from the structured document according to prescribed extraction criteria specified in advance. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that "prescribed extraction criteria" is equivalent to the preset values of the current invention. Maeda further discloses determining a range of the extracted important items. Thus Meada teaches extracting the identified special character strings if the typographic information of said character strings is beyond a range of the preset values.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Maeda with Borgendale for the benefit of automatically storing portions of structured documents which contain important content without exerting a burdon on the user (0036).

**In regards to dependent claim 15**, Borgendale discloses *the method of claim 7, wherein the special typographic information is the font type and the character string is determined to be special typographic information if the font type differs from the surrounding character strings* (col. 10, lines 26-65; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured document. Borgendale discloses special characters (bold face tags and font size tags) embedded within the extract tag. Borgendale also discloses identifying extract tags with a define look that is indented on both its left and right sides, and also it has a larger font size. Thus Boregendale discloses determining character string that differs from the surrounding character strings.).

### Note

7. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2123.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.      **Claims 4, 6, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

**unpatentable over Borgendale in view Maeda, further in view of Okamoto in view**

**of (Pub. No.: US 2002/0065814 A1; Effective Filing Date: Jun. 30, 1998) (hereinafter**

**"Okamota").**


**In regards to dependent claims 4 and 10,** Borgendale discloses *the apparatus*

*for extracting information from a formatted document wherein:*

*said formatted document is an HTML document* (col. 1, lines 20-34; col. 10, lines

26-28; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured

document which is displayed in a WYSIWYG editor. It has been established and is well

known in the art that HTML structured documents can be displayed and/or edited

within a WYSIWYG editor.).


Borgendale in view of Maeda does not expressly disclose *said unit for identifying*

*special character strings determines a certain character string as a special one on the*

*basis of the analysis results with respect to said HTML document when the color and*

*the font of said character string is determined to be a special one among the*

*surrounding character strings.*

However, Okamota teaches *said unit for identifying special character strings*

*determines a certain character string as a special one on the basis of the analysis*

*results with respect to said HTML document when the color and the font of said*

*character string is determined to be a special one among the surrounding character*

*strings* (0037-0040; 272; Okamota teaches means for searching the document search

indexes stored in the file unit according to the query input *(character strings)*. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the matching character string

*(color and the font)* being searched as taught by Okamota, could have been

considered *to be a special one among the surrounding character strings.* Thus

Okamota teaches identifying special character strings determines a certain character

string as a special one on the basis of the analysis results with respect to said HTML

document when the color and the font of said character string is determined to be a

special one among the surrounding character strings.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Okamota with Borgendale in view Maeda for the

benefit of producing a structured document for display with information on the position

of the document meeting the character string query (0039).

**In regards to dependent claims 6 and 12,** Maeda discloses *the apparatus for extracting information from a formatted document herein:*

*said formatted document is an HTML document* (col. 1, lines 20-34; col. 10, lines 26-28; Borgendale discloses a document obtaining unit for obtaining a structured document which is displayed in a WYSIWYG editor. It has been established and is well known in the art that HTML structured documents can be displayed and/or edited within a WYSIWYG editor.).

Borgendale in view of Maeda does not expressly disclose *said unit for identifying special character strings determines a certain character string as a special one on the basis of the analysis results with respect to said HTML document when the color of said character string is determined to be different from the surrounding character strings and the font of said character string to be boldface..*

However, Okamota teaches *said unit for identifying special character strings determines a certain character string as a special one on the basis of the analysis results with respect to said HTML document when the color of said character string is determined to be different from the surrounding character strings and the font of said character string to be boldface* (0037-0040; 272; Okamota teaches means for searching the document search indexes stored in the file unit according to the query input *(character strings)*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

that the matching character string *(boldface)* being searched as taught by Okamota,

could have been *determined to be different from the surrounding character strings.*).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Maeda with Okamota with Borgendale in view

Maeda for the benefit of producing a structured document for display with information

on the position of the document meeting the character string query (0039).

## *Note*

10.     It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the

prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to

be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon

for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

## *Response to Arguments*

11.     Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection.  A new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Maeda, Okamota
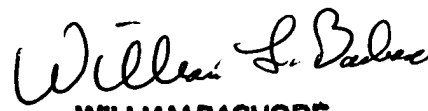
and Borgendale.

### *Conclusion*

12.    Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

**WILLIAM BASHORE**
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**